## MLLE, BERNHARDT IN LONDON.

A REVIEW OF THE FOUR WEEKS' SEASON. THE COQUELIN SECESSION AND THE REMARKABLE WAY IN WHICH MLLE. SARAH BERNHARDI RES-CUED THE SEASON-A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE WHICH CONFLICTED WITH THE LORD MAYOR'S LUNCH TO THE KING OF THE GREEKS-HER RE-MARKABLE ACTING AS POSTUMIA IN ROME VAINCUE

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, June 21 .- If the theatre were a matter to be taken as seriously among English speaking people as it is among the French, it is certain that the events of the last fortnight at the Gaicty would have a chapter to themselves in dramatic history. In one sense this story turns on the Coquelin incident -- an incident which produced no little excitement in Paris. In another It turns on the amazing resources and energy which Mile. Sarah Bernhardt found herself possessed of when the sudden secession of Coquelin left the whole burden of the season upon her shoulders. As for M. Coquelin he was more or less between the hammer and anvil, bound to M. Mayer and the Gaiety Theatre by a written contract; bound to the Comedie Francaise by the terms of his societaireship, and confronting ineffectually the bitter resolve of M. Perrin that no member of the Comédie Française should act on any stage in company with Mile. Sarah Bernhardt so long as she maintained her resignation. The season as originally arranged was to last a month, of which the first fortnight only depended on Mile. Sarah Bernhardt alone. Her repertory for that fortnight included "Adrienne Lecouvreur," "Frou-Frou," "Phèdre," and "Les Enfants d' Edonard," and the last piece had proved a failure. Upon M. Coquelin's arrival, the list would be enlarged by "Ray Blas," "L'Etrangère," "Mile, de la Seighère," "L'Aventurière," and others. The public had subscribed on the faith of this promised variety. Without M. Coquelin none of them could be given, and when it became certain that M. Coquelin would 1ot come the question had to be faced: How to carry through the enterprise? In the first place M. Mayer and Mr. Hollingshead agreed that the subscribers must have their money back if they wanted it. They had paid to see Coquelin, and Coquelin was not to be seen. In the next place, Mile. Sarah Bernhardt had to say whether she would undertake to complete the season by herself and without adding to the existing repertory, since serious additions were hardly possible "Frou-Frou" had not yet been played, and might or might not be seen.

urday. On that day Mile, Sarah Bernhardt played Adrieune, a long and exhausting part, in the after noon, and again in the evening, and at midnight be gan a rehearsal of "Frop-Frou," which lasted till 5 o'clock next morning. On Sunday she was engaged in the country. On Monday, again a rehearsal, and on Monday evening the performance, and the triumph I described at the time. From that day on she has continued to play Adrienne and Frou-Frou alternately, filling the house nightly. A certain number of subscribers returned their places, which the public quickly bought up. It is an astonishing thing that the public should throng the theatre for so many nights in succession to see the same pieces. The public which cares for French plays is, after all, but limited. Last year the whole Comé lie Française, and the whole repertory of the Comédie, were thought none too much to insure a continuing success-with the unprecedented excitement of that season, social phenomena included, to help. This year the the atrical and social excitement alike had subsided into a decorous interest; the Comédie Françoise is replaced by a single societaire and a troupe of moderate ability; two pieces only are played, and yet the houses continue excellent-less over-crowded than last year no doubt, but invariably full. It is a more astonishing thing still that Mile. Surah Bernhardt should herself unaided have found the energy for such a task, supplying meantime to her comrades the enthusiasm so sadly wanting among

The news of the Coquelin disaster arrived on Sat-

On Wednesday afternoon Mile, Sarah Bernhardt took a benefit at the Gaiety. Commercially the benefit was a success, most of the house being sold privately, and the public finding some difficulty in obtaining boxes or stalls. It happened, however, that the same day had been chosen for the Lord Mayor's lunch to the King of the Hellenes in the Guildhall, where pine hundred persons feasted. Many of the guests were among the subscribers of etiquette to be at the Guildhall, and make their bow to royalty, when they would have preferred to be witnessing the performance at the theatre. Mr. Lowell, for example, was due at both places, but his diplomatic quality compelled him to sit at meat with the royalties. There are other things beside Guildhall lunches going on of a Wednesday afternoon in June, and not a few boxes and stalls were empty in consequence, though paid for. It appears that Mile. Sarah Bernhardt, who, like most artists, is somewhat impatient about business matters, had not taken the trouble to arrange for a benefit to herself in her original engagement. Saturday, which is the only afternoon when Londoners have the habit of going to the theatre, was a subscription afternoon, and Wednesday had to answer as a substitute. The Prince and Princess of Wales, who were to have been present, were of course obliged to be at the Guildhall. Making all allowance for these enforced absences, the audience was still a brilliant one. It was noticeable also that the French Colony, which takes by preference to the pit and galleries, had on this occasion turned out in force. The Frenchmen at least had heard of "Rome Vaincue," one act of which was the only novelty on the bill; which for the rest consisted of "Jean Marie " and the fifth act of " Hernani."

This piece, "Rome Varneue," is not, I think, on the list of those which Mile. Sarah Bernhardt is to play in America. Nevertheless, if you care to form an idea of the range of this lady's talent, you will do well to persuade her to give you the scene for the sake of which she originally undertook the part. Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt's name is closely associated with a series of characters-Phèdre excepted-suited to the display of qualities not essentially tragic. In Adrienne, in Fron Fron, in Hernani, there is ample scope for that most caressing charm of manner, that grace, that distinction, that imaginative power, that capacity for expressing passion by intellectual means, which are among her most striking characteristics. In these and all the other heroines she commonly represents, nature and art go together, -she has only to appear on the stage with certain varieties of costume, as the young and beautiful creature she is, Postumia, in "Rome Vnincue," is a blind old woman of ninety, and in the fidelity of the make-up there is something almost appalling, something wonderful also on the art side, since the deceptive effect is obtained by a very sparing use of the common appliances of the stage, and by a very subtle artistic knowledge of the essential features of old nge. As for the blindness it is hardly an illusion. By an effort, painful to think of as continuous, the eveball is made to perform a partial revolution in its socket, and there remains nothing like a living seeing eye. The experiment is not without danger. Mile. Sarah Bernhardt played this part for many weeks at the Théatre Français, but there came a night when the performance had to be suddealy interrupted, the actress narrowly escaping a lasting injury to the eye. The scene acted on Wednesday is that in which Postamia learns that her granddaughter, Opimia, a vestal virgin, is accused of violating her vow and condemned to death. She appears before the Pontifex Maximus to plead for the girl's life-an appeal which at first is one long moan of pitiful entreaty, embodying the terrible recital of the mother's fate and her own blindness, ending in an outburst of pussionate despair, and a curse upon the Rome which demands the daughter's life as the price of the city's salvation. There is nothing in Mile Sarah Barnhardt's Phèdre which reaches greater heights of tragic power than she shows in Postumia, nor anything in any other character more startling than the discovery of resources of physical power wholly unsusuanted before in that slight frame.

Maternal love thrills in every fibre and rings in every note of the voice as she utters the famous

lines: Laissez Rome périr et sauvez mon enfant; and when the final sois maudit is flung at the implacable pontifex the last atom of energy is put into the expression of mingled love and hate, of utter despair, but of a vengeance beyond the grave, as the haggard and exhausted body falls back to the ground. The house was excited to an extraordinary degree, and thrice recalled the actress. If I add that this part is a favorite one with her, it is only to note how the artist triumphs over the woman. It is a part which leaves absolutely no room whatever for the sort of fascination which Mile. Sarah Bernhardt is wont to exercise upon her audiences. The effects gained are purely dramatic.

G. W. S.

## SUMMER LEISURE.

YESTERDAY AT LONG BRANCH. LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 5 .- A gentle

atheasterly breeze made the early part of the day delightfully cool here. Later in the day a thick haze came up from the sea. Rain began to fall heavily at 5 p. m. The prospect is of a dark and stormy night. The ladies' fair now being held on the grounds of the

Clarendon Hotel is well attended. The prospect is that their labor will be fairly remunerated. Each of the three Protestant denominations at the Branch usually holds a fair on the Bieff some time dur ing the season. The one now going on is under the auspices of the ladies of the Methodist congregation. It is at the East End of Long Branch. The Reformed Church usually pitches its tent in the centre, and the Episcopal Church at the West End.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard, with a party of friends, landed from his steam yacht Lurline at the pier yesterday, and after dining at the West End returned to the city. The yacht Dreadnaught brought Mr. Charles Osborn and arty. The yacht Manasquan, from Perth Amboy, with a party of tourists bound for Spring Lake, touched at the pier this morning for fresh water and breakfast.

There were 1,100 bathers at the pier yesterday and 1.000 to-day. Fishing from the end of the Pier is one of the popular sports at the Brauch. Bluefish are taken in bundance, and occasionally a stray sheepshead gets hooked. The receipts at the pier vesterday were 10 per cent in advance of any previous day in its history.

Messrs. J. A. Booth, Chas. Bispham, Edward Price, J. Sonneborn, David Davis and W. V. Brackawin are each occupying handsome cottages on Occan-ave. All are in their own cottages excepting Mr. Brackawin, who s occupying Theo. Moss's handsome villa. Mr. Ickelbeimer is in the Abecaisis villa.

Mr. W. K. Wilson is occupying his new cottage on Cedar ave.

The Hon. J. W. Dunn, of Elizabeth, N. J., and the Hon. J. J. Reilly, of Jersey City, are at the Mansion

Judge Potts and Judge Gildersleeve, of New-York arrived at the West End this evening.

The cup which is to be shot for at Deal Reach Shooting Park is on exhibition at the West End Hotel office. It is a bandsome affair of solid sliver itned with gold. It stands about fourteen inches high. The cup is from Tiffany's, and is valued at \$200.

It is estimated that the number of people attending the races from Long Branch to-day is in excess of any day since the memorable race of Longfellow and Harry Bassett, eight years ago.

The Society of the Cincinnati met at the Ocean Hotel

Bassett, eight years ago.

The Society of the Cincinnati met at the Ocean Hotel to-day, Judge John Fitch, whose Summer home is at the Ocean Hotel, welcomed the society to Long Branch, Judge Lucius Q. C. Eimer was reelected president, and Francis B. Barner Ocean was reelected secretary. After business had been desposed of, the society repaired to a private dioring parlor, where damper was spread and at which the customary toasis were offered. About fifty persons parlock of dinner. Moliculanuar's Ocean Hotel band then screaneded the company, and at by in the society autourned until July 4, 1881. Most of the members of the society propose to spend several days here.

The following are among the latest arrivals: Ocean Hotel—C. B. Demorest and Wife, New-Haven; G. H. Liney and family, Wm. Lelley and family, Brookign, N. Y.; J. S. Thompson, Australia; T. S. Silvernanh, M. B. Lechmanner, M. Schwab, S. Auffansser, J. W. Friedman, J. Heilhion, J. Well, S. Stern, D. Untemeyer, Cass. D. Morrison, J. M. L. Stryker, Geo. C. Miller, Samuel Uifelcher, Ansel Heeht, Meyer Hecht, Geo. Kissam and wife, F. T. Jones, A. F. Morrison and wife, H. B. DeCoster and wife, W. L. Pellock, H. Goodman, W. W. Denny, L. Mandel, A. M. Hunter, Frank Les, W. B. Sweet, Dr. C. W. Greenough, New-York.

Howland Hotel—H. C. Russell, F. R. Ash, F. M. Walton, C. G. Downing, Clarrence R. Lewis, Philadelphia; I. A. Grigg and sister, Mrs. Warner, Baltimore; Charles S. Hill and wife, H. A. Bodine, New-Brunswick, N. J.; E. Cuilds, J. Carlds, H. Atwood, J. F. Trippe, A. Hirsch, Carl Hirsch, J. W. A. Davis, E. M. Piatt, C. Mayer, A. Ludets and wife, David Milliam and wife, Charles S. Milliaken, George Borgfield and wife, New-York.

Mansion House.—William C. Hendricks, Toronto; the Hon, J. J. Relly, J. seye City; Hugh Hastings, fr., L. M. Montzonery, Colonel J. W. Parker and family, Henry Each, J. R. H. Thompson, Colonel W. R. Allen, W. Slomon, W. C. Dosciet, E. Fairendia, Schor Andrew V. Jova, S. for E. M. Sapertas, Schor Pedro N. Eutenya, New-York.

Atlantic H

ew-York.

Addantic Hotel.—C. F. Deveney, H. C. Dingee, W. C.

Advantage inha; Charles Reed and wife, W. J. New-York.

Atlantic Hotel.—C. F. Deveney, H. C. Dingee, W. C.
Smith, Pull-delphia; Charles Reed and wife, W. J.
Reed, Miss O. Reed, Saratoga Springs; the Rev. Dr.
Rylance and wife, W. L. Patmer, Mrs. A. T. Hagar, S.
Hagar, Mrs. H. A. Thambey, Mrs. E. T. Daly, W. C.
Dongaerty, W. H. Petrlene, W. C. Beckinshaw, N. H.
Hah, Jr., Mrs. H. C. Beccher, W. P. Whitlock, New-York,
United States Hotel—J. L. L. Folson, George Fren;
ing, Brooklyn; H. Hasian and Iamily, GeorgiaMorris Hawiey and family, Alabama; H. Hania, San
Morris Hawiey and family, A. Freidenthal, New-York,
Hotel Brighton—A. F. Conover, New-Jersey; Miss
Smyta, A. Knox and family, C. F. Chark and family, C.
A. Sherman and family, Mrs. Scarboro, F. K. Widman,
Mrs. G. N. Ward, New-York,
West End Hotel—Dr. G. J. Peters, Boston; Harry P.
Gibson, E. A. Galt, Jules de Xamano, J. Townsend,
C. Amery Stevens, J. H. Thomas, Mrs. E. Schuyler,
P. D. Morse, New-York, affred Javnes, M. D., John
E. Baird, Alfred B. odie, Philadelphia; Goo. Spinner, Lynn, Mass; Judge Potts, Judge Gildersleve.
Washington Welman, of Pathadelphia, an expert

ner, Lynn, Mass.; Judge Potts, Judge Gildersleve.
Washington Welman, of Pahladelphia, an expert swimmer, while bothing here this afternoon was sezzed with cramps, and sank in view of thousands of spectators congregated on the bluff. A number of bothers were near him, but none went to the drowning man's nid. An assistant at a bothing-house, seeing the man's peril, put out in a boat just in time to save Wolman, who was sinking for the last time. The man was broaght ingensible to the shore where doctors were over an hour in restoring him to life.

LIFE AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I. July 5.—The weather was ight and clear yesterday, and it was neither too hot nor too cold. The fashionable churches were well attended. The Rev. Dr. Collyer, of New-York, had unusually large audiences for both of his sermons. The Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, was also honored with a large con gregation at the United Congregational Church. To-

day the weather is stormy.

The following are the late arrivals of New-York people at the Ocean House: R. C. Lowry, G. Gatzen, P. M. Fish, Charles J. Murray, Charles W. Crosby and wife, C. R. Flint, James R. Earle, D. H. Huntley and wife, M Remington and wife, J. S. Barrow and family, Edward Blekferd, K. N. Patnam, F. M. Monroe, C. K. Mouroe, H. Parker, L. Bellows, M. C. Mengus, F. L. Kelly at d. wite Henry W. Day, Frank P. Teaney, D. G. Mangam and family, M. Dickey, S. B. Morgon, Mrs. L. Beau, J. H. Whiting and family, W. M. Buchanan and wife, Henry Ross; and Mrs. G. C. Barret, W. L. Benedict, G. F. Farley, B. W. Monroe, F. A. Lovering, Misses Lovering, M. C. Dreshfield, B. R. Weld, F. M. Weld, jr., Edgar Lombard and wife, George W. Gregerson and wife and George M. Barney arrived from Boston.

A large number of transient visitors arrived yesterday from Providence and vicinity, and several hundred were taken to Block I dand.

Certain payal officers are making great efforts to have the training ships located in this harbor. Political influence will have a tendescy to keep the station where it is at present—New-London.

fluence will have a tendency to keep ine station where it is at present—New-London.

Late arrivals at the Ocean House include also the following; Miss May D. Hill, Cincinnati; George H. Dari, Charles Briggs and wife, Providence; A. Hoffman, Bradford, England; Mrs. Robert Campbell, Hazlett K. Campbell, James A. Campbell, St. Louis; Mrs. J. H. Van Dyke and family, Milwankee; George W. Parker, H. H. Simmons and wife, Brooklyn; James Robertson, Giasgow; Moses Fleree, Norwich; James O'Neill, Waterford, Ireland; D. Carmichael, Belfast; John F. Winte, Aberdeen; J. H. Patterson, Edinburgh; C. S. Robinson, Princeton; A. A. Andrews and wife, Salem; Miss Buchanan, Baltimore; L. H. Johnson, Newark; L. A. Miller, Englewood.

Among the late arrivals at the Hotel Aquiducek are the following; G. C. Charke, Mobile; C. Rogers and wife, Harold Smith, T. H. Lee and wife, C. Freeman, H. V. Borden, W. R. Birdeskin, New-York; Theo, Statr, E. A. Louder, Philadelpnin; W. H. Foster, E. A. Bonee, Brooklyn; Osgood Smith, Portland; S. A. S. Campbell, Fishkill; W. H. Crosby and wife, Pourakcepsie; Miss Julis Lindsey, Washington; E. A. A. Atwell, Jersey City; G. P. Kinsley and wife, Boston.

A thousand persons took a sen bath yesterday.

The Ocean House orchestra will arrive during the present week.

Many of the friends of Collector Rodney C. Ward, of

Many of the friends of Collector Rodney C. Ward, of brooklyn, are calling upon him at the Ocean House. Miss Ward, his daughter, is with him. The Newport residents call to mind Colonel Ward's visit to Newport one year ago to-lay, when he headed the 23d Regiment, of the City of Churches. The Colonel is consident that General Garfield will be elected President of the United

JUST A LITTLE PREVIOUS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: A delegate to the Democratic National Convention gave to-day the programme to be carried out at the inauguration of General Hancock. It was arranged that Mr. Tilden is to ride in the carriage with General Hancock as the true retiring President. The election of the General was assumed by the delegate of course. I did not know but this piece of information might be of some interest, as showing Democratic tenleneres of thought. Yours truly, Marion, N. Y., July 1, 1880

## THE OTTOMAN POWER.

A GREAT CRISIS ARISING. MR. GOSCHEN SAID TO HAVE DEMANDED THE RE MOVAL OF A TURKISH MINISTER-MORE LIGHT

ON THE SOURCE OF OTTOMAN VITALITY. It is reported at Constantinople that Mr. Goschen, the British Ambassador, will call for the dismissal of Abeddin Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on account of his complicity in the Albanian movement against Greece. The true nature of the Ottoman Power, and the difficulties which beset reform in Turkey are referred to in the letter from an Oriental statesman, printed herewith.

AFFAIRS AT CONSTANTINOPLE. THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR CALLING FOR A MINIS-

TER'S RESIGNATION. CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, July 5, 1880 It is rumored that Mr. Goschen, the British Ampassador, will demand the dismissal of Abeddin Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in consequence of intrigues for fomenting Albanian resistance. slave demanding asylum has been received at the British Embassy.

LONDON, Monday, July 5, 1880. A dispatch to The Daily Yews from Constantinople says enlistment of volunteers for Albania is publicly proceeding in Constantinopie. The Govern-ment is giving Albanian chiefs money and free passage or all Albanians desirous to fight the Greeks and Montenegrins, Albanian Chiefs frequently visit Aled die Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Minister of War has sent orders to the provinces to hasten the dis-patch of troops to Constantinople. The Sulfan has drawn up a secret proclamation inviting the Albanians to resist the Greeks.

THE TURKISH EMPIRE A MYTH. AN OTTOMAN STATESMAN EXPLAINS THAT TURKEY IS NOT A SECULAR STATE, BUT A RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY THEOCRACY-THE ERRORS OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMATISTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The reassembling of the Great Powers at Berlin to fix some of the issues not settled by the Treaty of 1878, relating to Turkey and the Eastern question, makes every really important contribution to the discussion of this engrossing subject interesting even to American readers. I send you herewith a translation of a remarkable letter from an Ottoman statesman, which appeared yesterday in the Journal des Debats. Yours respectfully,

Paris, June 19, 1880. George Walker. TURKEY A RELIGIOUS CONGREGATION.

EUROPEAN REFORMS ARE IN CONFLICT WITH THE OTTOMAN PRINCIPLE OF GOVERNMENT-TURKEY IS NOT A STATE IN THE EUROPEAN SENSE-IT IS THE UNIVERSAL CHURCH OF ISLAM WHOSE SOCIAL BOND IS FAITH. Pauls, June 16, 1880.

To the Editor of the Journal des Debats :

Europe is pursuing in the East three objects: (1) The amelioration of the condition of the Christian populations: (2) the preventing Russia from absorbing the East; (3) the maintenance of the Turkish Empire. According to ordinary calculations this programme offers nothing which is not entirely reasonable. Europe possesses in large measure all the means necessary for the realization of these three objects; how does it happen, then, that European statesmanship with all its powerful resources, nas never accomplished any one of them?"

To us the reason is perfectly clear. The programme in question involves a great error-an error strange and imperceptible, it is true, to the European eye, but of a nature to completely upset all the calculations of Western diplomacy, We will endeavor in a few words to explain wherein this strange error lies. We all know that there is in the East a country called Turkey, and a people holding dominion there called the Turks. We are all aware, also, that this people and this country constitute what is called the Ottoman Empire. But what Eu rope does not know, and what it will not readily believe, is that for Orientals there does not exist a Turkish nation, properly so-called, and it may, in fact, be said that there has never existed either a Turkey or an Ottoman Porte, clothed with the at tributes of a civil government such as is estabished in Europe. These names and the things which they represent are utterly unknown in the

The great Oriental State which European diplo macy has disfigured under the names of "Turk" and "Turkey," is not the thing it is supposed to be This vast Mussulman power, this Turkish Empire, this Ottoman Porte, which Europe wishes to save from destruction, and which it has not yet learned even to define, is the great orthodox church of the Islam. Europe, deceived by the semblance of certain historic facts, has mistaken the military papacy of Islam for a simple secular state. This error, lying at the bottom of all the relations of Christian states with Islam, has given rise in the East to that frightful confusion of things and of ideas out of which European statesmanship has never been able to educe anything but misconceptions. The time has come for correcting this mistake and for endeavoring, first of all, to examine into the nature and the exigencies of that Mussulman papacy which is falsely styled Turkey, but of which the true name is the Great and Holy Caliphate of Islam. For the study of this essential point we venture now the following information.

THE NATURE OF THE CALIFHATE. The Caliphate being a delegation of Divine power and having for its mission the conquering and gov erning, if it is possible, of the whole world, it is easy to perceive that such a theocracy is in no wise analagous to a Christian state, nor yet to any human government whatsoever. All other states have as a basis a nationality and a national domain, but here there is no nationality, no country. The Caliphate of Islam belongs to no territory, to no race, to no family. At Bagdad, as in Egypt, under the descendants of Abbas as well as under the family of Osman, it is always and everywhere the Mussulman church; it is the true and only government in existence. Its territories should be called neither Turkey, nor Egypt, nor Arabia; they are the countries of Islam. The members of this church are not and cannot be either Arabs or Turks or Ottomans; they are only Mussulmans.

Under the universal empire of the Caliphate, as historical researches amply establish, the social bond is neither language nor race nor history-it is faith. It matters not whether you speak Turkish or Indian, whether you come from China or America, if you have the Mussulman faith you are a legitmate citizen of this universal state of Islam, And, on the other hand, though you be born at Medina, though you dwell at Mecca, though you speak the language of the Prophet, and render the most signal services to Islam, if you are not a Mussulman you are of necessity excluded from this community; you can never be the equal of a believer. Outside the pale of Islam you are an " impure infi-

del "; you are only a " giaour." Whatever may be the opinion of Europe as to the value of these principles, it is indubitably owing to them that Islamism, after shattering many empires, and grinding together a hundred different peoples, has been enabled to found the most formidable military theocracy which human genius has ever conceived. When the supreme power of this theoeracy, at once religious and military, by the pursuit of methods which even to this day are inscrutable to us, was transmitted to the family of Osman, and when, by that circumstance, the Holy See of Islam was transferred to Constantinople, Christianity, while doing nothing to oppose it, and without even realizing its import. witnessed the accomplishment of one of those great events on which the destinies of the world are made to depend. The Christian nations of that period, vaguely remembering that the conqueror of Constantinople was a Turk, and having, moreover, no exact notion of this Power of the Caliphate, supposed that they were witnessing simply the advent of a barbarous tribe which had come from the lepths of Tartary to take possession of the whole

Empire of the East. The mysterious springs of this producious Church of Islam, which the labor of centuries and the gigantic struggles of the world had helped to install at Constantinople, remained completely hidden from the eyes of Christian nations. And as the members | pot and too ball in his body.

of this conquering church were not concerned to enlighten infidels as to the causes of their greatness, the latter have continued to treat the Caliphate as if it were in reality only a simple Turkish state. For them the Vicar of the Prophet, the Commender of the Faithful-in a word, the Caliph-has been only the Grand Turk, and the universal Church of Islam only Turkey. At a later period, European diplomacy, enlarging its field of knowledge, has dis-

diplomacy, enlarging its field of knowledge, has use covered in the East an Emperor of the Turks, a Sublime Porte and a Divan, till at length, in our time, we have come to perceive that all these things reduce themselves at last to nothing more than the Ottoman-Porte, or simply the Porte.

Happily for Mussulmans, all these designations have in nowise changed the nature of the Holy Caliphate. Prefoundly despising all the errors which infidel Europe has committed in its regard, and successly convinced of the divine and infallible. which infide! Europe has committed in its regard, and sincerely convinced of the divine and infallible character of its constitution, the Caliphate has always remained the great immutable church of Islamism, and in spite of all changes and of all reforms, it is this church which maintains its sovereignty at Constantinople.

WHY CHRISTIANS CANNOT BZ RAISED TO CIVIL

EQUALITY IN ISLAM.

Now, without pausing to dwell longer on the character of this Mussulman institution, which is perhaps the most extraordinary work which the genius of Asia has ever invented, we content ourselves with this simple question: Is it this Mussulman Church which Europe desires to uphold in the East, and is the maintenance of such an institution possible? And, first, if the Powers are really interested in maintaining the temporal sovereignty of the Mussulman Church, it is difficult to perceive how this necessity can be reonciled with the emancipation of the Christians. The maintenance of the Ottoman Power, such as this is defined to be, and the equality of the infidel rayabs with the Mussulmans, are two objects diametrically opposed to each other. For the acceptance of this truth, so little understood, it is sufficient to remember that the political power of Islam does not admit the formation of any idea of nationality; that the whole Mussulman body is only, as it were, a religious congregation, only an order of the military enivalry, cosmopolitan in character, and that the principle of this religious order is exclusively the Mussulman faith. Now would not the introduction into such an order on terms of equality of members of a hostile reon terms of equality of members of a hostile re-ligion, be in effect to destroy the principle and the existence of the order itself? To demand of the Caliph that he should admit Christians to share in the functions of his Government is exactly like asking the Pope to bestow the episcopal dignity on Mussulmans. Thus it is that Mussulmans have always regarded the elevation of a Christian to public functions as an act of impicty, and they have not nestated to rid themselves of such func-tionaries the moment that an opportunity to do so has presented itself.

has presented itself.

It will, doubtless, be objected that the tenure of a public office is not the exercise of a reli tous function; but this distinction, though periodly just elsewhere, does not hold good in Turkey. The Mussulman papacy does not admit into its constitution the principle of more than a single power; and this power, emanating from a divine source, em-braces all the acts and all the functions of a universal theorracy, and repels with horror all dis-tinction between the spiritual and the temporal. Under this absolute papacy there is not, and there Under this absolute papacy there is not, and there cannot be, a distinct clergy, nor a civil society, nor temporal power, nor political order. The soldier and the author, the Sheik-am-Islam and the Grand Vizier all fulfil functions of the same kind. They are all equality members of one common society, or, if you please, of one common congregation; all are cleticals, all are prests, inasmuci as all are Mussulmans, and as the condition of "believer" is in itself a priesthood. In this community all must be Mussulmans; everything must be done for Mussulmans, and there is nothing sacred outside the pale of Islamism.

Where, in this exclusively religious field, can a single point be indicated on which it would be possible to establish the equality of Christians with Mussulmans without overthrowing from top to bottom the whole social edifice of Islam f Tae equality which it is songht to establish between Christians and Mahometans, must, of necessity, destroy this

which it is sought to establish between Ciristians and Mahometans, must, of necessity, destroy this Massalman power, which Europe has endeavored to sustain at the cest of so many sacrifices. Some diplomatists have imagined that by destroying the Calipnate, the civil government would be released from its religious letters; and that this civil government when reformed on European principles, would be precisely such a normal power as Europe is seeking to establish and to maintain in the East. This conclusion would be quite natural if there were in the Caliphate, besides the religious order, a civil order, a national element, a Turky and a Turkish people, holding paramountly to its nationality, and desirous of going forward in a career of progress. But we repeat once more, this Turkish nation . But we repeat once more, this Turkish nation and this Turkey, such as Europe conceives them to be, have never existed; they are only designations invented and maintained through mistake, or from the mere necessity of diplomatic language. REFORMS WHICH WILL DESTROY AND NOT SAVE THE

EMPIRE. Search through the archives of what you suppose to be the Turkish Empire, and you will never find It is a European invention which the Turks have themselves finally accepted, without in they reached the wreck, and of nationality, and the name of country are yet to boat be invented in the dictionary of Islamism. Besides, what relation of nationality could exist, for example, between the Greek Mussulmans of Crete and the Armenian Mussulmans of Erzeroum 7 and what can be the national bond between the Mussulmans of Bagdad and the Mussulmans of Bosnia ? That which unites all these strange races in a community of ideas and of sentiments is simply and solely the Mussulman faith; this is the base of the editice of religious bond, and all that will remain of this Mussulman community will be the heterogeneous

débris of a dispersed congregation. Ab! if the Caliphate were in Arabia, it might be possible to destroy the Caliphate and preserve the State or the Government, because in Arabia, distinct from the Mussulman religion, there is an Arab people. And if at Rome it has been possible to repeople. And if at Rome it has been possible to re-place the state of the Pope by an Italian state, it is because in Italy, quite distinct from the Papacy, and apart from the Catholics, there is an Italian nation. But in this religious empire, formed by the reminor of all Mussulmans under the sceptre of the Caliph, in this cosmopolitan Empire, in which there neither is, nor can be, any national idea, and where the state is the religion, if you destroy the state, which is religion, what will be left of the other im-

which is religion, what will be left of the other imaginary government?
No, the Turks, and, in general, all enlightened Mussulmans, do not share these generous illusions; they perceive with terror that European reforms, while taking from them religious authority, will at the same time cause the whole edifice of their present existence to crumble into dust. We observe, therefore, with what tenacity the "Autonelli" of Constantinople defends foot by foot the domain of the Mussulman papacy. What is more natural than that men of superior intelligence like Fuad and Ali should have used all their talents in accepting with a good grace the anti-Mussulman reforms which Christian Europe has songait to impose upon the Caliphate, only to destroy them, or to fail upon the Caliphate, only to destroy them, or to fail in applying them when accepted? Is it not also evident that the Mussulmans of Constantinople owe it to themselves to repel with horror these European reforms which can only be realized by the downfall

The truth, then, is that the Powers find themselves in the East face to face, not with a secular empire, susceptible of reforms, but with a religious and military theorracy, absolute in its principles, exclusive in its rights and condemned either to re-main immutable, or to die as it has lived. In mistakmain immunable, or to me as it has lived. In mistaking this theorize for a secular government Europe
has committed a grave error, and as its political
programme in the East has been founded on this
error, all its efforts have tended only to the destruction of that which it sought to save.

REPUBLICANS MUST UNITE TO WIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: A Republican anxious for the success of the party in the campaign on which we are about to enter may be pardoned in intruding on you with a suggestion. Our people should try and consolidate al Republicans-regular, liberal and independent. The cause of disaffection is now out of the way, and there is no excuse for our party leaders in ignoring Liberals and no excuse for our party seasors in ignoring Liberals and Independents. We must all pull together or else we shall fall. United we shall win. Then let our State Committee take the trouble to hunt up those who left the fold and secure them for the campaign. There are several who are good speakers and whose services would be of value. Yours truly, New York, July 2, 1880. REGULAR REPUBLICAN.

SHOOTING A RIVAL IN BUSINESS.

Charles Schick, age twenty-two, was shot in his salson, No. 316 Seventh-ave., last night, by Patrick Merry, who lives in Twenty-seventh-st. between Seventh and Eighth aves. Merry keeps a lager bier saloon, and has grown jealous of Schick's business prosperity. He entered Schick's saloon yesterday, created a disturbance, and was ejected. In the evening he went back and deliberately shot Schick in the back. While on the sidewalk he fired a number of shots through the windows and doors and was finally arrested. Dr. Ambrose attended the sick man, but could

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A SPEECH SHREWDLY FALSIFIED. IS GENERAL GRANT THE VICTIM !-- AND, IF WHOSE VICTIM IS HE !- A LETTER FROM PRO-FESSOR L. F. PARKER, OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Dr. Lieber wrote in his volume on

Hermeneuties, " Frauds of a most surprising character have been practised in altering and falsifying texts." and quoted only transatiantic illustrations. His most recent editor, Chancellor William G. Hammond, has added to these the well-known American "Rooeback," and the less known, but more remarkable, commo school paragraph in Grant's DesMoines speech in 1875. Circumstances facilitated the creation and the popular credence of the francis pertaining to the Isidorian Decretals and the wills of Casar and Peter the Great, and made the myths of Tell and Pocahoutas easily credible; yet it is much harder to believe that a President of the United States could deliver a speech before thousands, that that speech could be promptly printed where de-livered and telegraphed by different persons to all the larger cities of the Nation, and in the very same words, that it could be republished in pamphlets and books and yet that, five years afterward, not one in ten of the Nation's readers has ever seen anything but a shrewdly interpolated and grossiy falsified copy. The marvel ncreased by the fact that the speech, as originally published, was widely reproduced in this country and in England, when the Corkonians gave its author that gentle hint that he need not call on them in his tour round the world, and because he was its author.

The following paragraph, without the bracketed por tion, is what Grant wrote and read; with them it is what was first published and telegraphed:

Resolve, that [n] either the State or Nation, [n] or both combined, small support institutions of learning [o her than those] sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good, common-school education, unmixed with sectarian, pagan, or atherstical tenets. The change in meaning is obvious and suggests an in-

ention and a motive, but, as no one has confessed or explained, it will be enough to state how the interpolated speech gained publicity and now its error was detected and demonstrated.

The ostensible copy of the speech was furnished to The Des Moines Register by some person, slips were struck off, and Mr. Walker Given, late of The Iowa City Republican, gave one of these to the telegraph operate for The New-York Herald, and some other person took another for the As ociated Press. Attention was called to the error by the merest chance. A college president, embarrassed by the growing success of high scho State universities, seized upon this report and announced that such a statement from such a ma showed " a turn of the tide" against those public insti tutions. A university professor questioned the accuracy of the report and denied the inference drawn from it. Grant's assumed words were either "curiously on of place" or "certainly infelicitous," hence an inquiry and the positive proof of interpolation was found as follows:

First-General Grant wrote in November, 1875, that he intended to express no such opinion against public support of anything above common schools, and held no view of that sort, but could not give his words, for General L.M.Dayton, secretary of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee (before which he spoke), had his man useript. He also wrote: "My idea of what I said is this: 'Resolve, that the State or Nation, or both com-bined, shall furnish to every child growing up in the land the means of acquiring a good common school education." etc.

bined, shall furnish to every child growing up in the hand the means of acquiring a good common school education," etc.

Second—General Dayton's report, the first and probably only one ever printed from Grant's own manuscript, contained none of the bracket letters or words, and the General himself assured the writer by personal letter of February 23, 1876, that the report was "verbatin," on exact duplicate of the manuscript Third—General Dayton sent the original manuscript to General Grant at General Babcock's request, when a httograph of a photograph of it seemed to have been taken and circulated, and the labograph agreed with General Grant's meaning, with his memory and with General Josyton's report.

Fourth—Mr. Weston Fillat further confirmed the above by examining the original manuscript in pencil in the White House, March 6, 76, and the Hon. N. J. Norton, then in Conarces from New-York, adiss his testimony that while other parts had an occasional intelligenth at the anti-Freddential campaign also, and the original error was accepted by many as the trath, and even The Des Monres Register seemed to think I had so I is report from Grant's own manuscript, and not from some reporter's copy, though it, livelf, said in February, 76, that It "would go on the witness stand" to officin the latter.

Some future educate boots and a tenactor life.

Left Parker.

rood has seven-league boots and a tenacious life.

Iowa Cily, June 24, 1880.

L. F. PARKER.

THREE BRAVE MEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Siz: It is but right that a tention should be called to the heroism of James Ford, Edward J. Duffy and Daniel Tuohey, all of Ward's Island, whose noble efforts at th horrible disaster of the Seawanhaka have received no recognition from the Press. Ford and Tuokey were rowing on the Harlem River in a light working boat as the Seawanhaka approached the Sanken Meadow. They immediately pulled through Little Hell Gate there the word Turk. In no official document, in no book, in no Turkish journal will you ever find the the scene to render assistance. The river eemed swarming with straggling humanity Ford. any manner departing from their principles. The idea an expert swimmer, saw that their little would be swamped in a moment if any one attempted to climb into it. He therefore dropped his oars, and jumping into the water seized a drowning woman by the arm, struck out for shore, and again, caught another and dragged her ashore. This he

repeated until he bad rescued six persons. Tuohey, in the meantime, was not slow in compre hending the situation. He saw it was impossible to pal any one into his boat as she would upset, but he rowed within reach of a victim, told him to cling which the summit is the Caliphate. Destroy this to the stern, but not to attempt to climb up, and hold on till he reached shore The fellow did as he was ordered, was carried to shall The fellow did as he was ordered, was carried to shallow water and saved. Tuohey repeated his experiment with like success, and on his third trip had the granification of rescuing three more. Next time ne brought in two, making in all seven saved by him. Duffy arrived later. Seeing a boat near the Ward's Island shore, manned by two little fellows who were afraid of approaching nearer to the burning steamer, he called to them to give him their boat. They did so, and he immediately pulled for the wreck. About midstream be picked up the body of a dead child, and a few minutes later succeeded in rescuing a man who was almost exhausted. the body of a dead child, and a few minutes later s ceeded in rescuing a man who was almost exhaust but who afterward recovered. He also picked up the be of a woman, and with his frequent of dead and living put for the steam launch Boyd. Mr.Chase took them about the woman died before restoratives could be a tained.

but the woman died before restoratives count be batained.

Taus sixteen persons, fourteen living and two dead, were taken from the water by these brave fellows. Honor to whem it is due. Some of us have received far mere than our share, but for Ford, Tuchey and Duffy; especially Ford, who, at the huminent peril of his own life, jumped from his boat that others might be saved, enough eannet be said. It should also be stated that Dr. E. G. Maupin, of the Emigration Hospital Staff, did as efficient work as any man present. Respectfully as efficient work as any man present. Respectfully yours, State Emigrant Refuge and Lospital, Ward's Island, New-York, July 3, 1880.

THE GARFIELD TRACT AND EAGLE.

TWO INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE NOMINATION OF GENERAL GARFIELD. To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: There are two incidents attending the omination of General Garfield at Chicago, one of which has not appeared in print. The other is related by Mr. George W. Rose, who has been for some years stenographer for General Garfield. During the General's absence this Summer from Washington, Mr. Rose is occupying his residence, which, as your readers may know from the descriptions that have been given of it, is sit uated on I and Thirteenth-sts., fronting Frank'in Park, one of the most beautiful of the many beautiful parks that ornament our city.

On the day of the General's nomination for President and, as stated, at about the very moment of absolute time (as the Signal Service Bureau would say) that the nomination was made, allowing for the difference in longitude between here and Caicago, a magnificen bald eagle, after circling round the Park, swooped down and rested on the General's house. One of Mr. Rose's children was playing out of doors at the time and ran in to call the attention of the family to this striking spectacle. Several of the family and Mr. Rose himself went out and saw the source of the child's wonder. Ba fore the eagle rose from its strange perch a dozen people noticed and commented upon it. An old Roman would have seen in this an augury of the most inspiring character. But we Americans are free from superstitions, and so it was a mere "coincidence."

Among General Garfield's friends at Chicago was Major Swaim, of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, formerly on the General's staff, and now an officer of the regular Army, who helped to open and arrange the telegraphic messages that poured in after the nomination had been made. The General got forty or fifty before he left the hall, and before he slept that night a thousand and hall, and before he slept that night a thousand and more had come to him. When he was about leaving the city he asked Major S. to assort the dispatches, letters, etc., that he had received, destroy those that were of no use, and classify those that were to be kept. He emptied his pockets on the table; and among the the contents was a crumpled bit of paper with printing on it, the history of which, as Major Swaim tells it, is even more singular than the eagle's perch here in Washington.

As the General was on his way to the Convention on that memorable Tuesday, the 8th of June, naturally solinitions about the protracted and expuest airmsola in

the Convention, and wholly unsuspecting the personal issue of the day to himself, one of the hundreds of people on the streets who were thrusting advertisements, circulars, political equils, etc., into the hundreds of passers by, gave him a little piece of paper, which he took mechanically, and abstractedly glanced at. His eye caught "Acts iv. 11" mon it. His thought was "Oo! that is some one of the Moody and Sankey people," and, without reading it, and thinking he would not throw a "Bible leaf" into the mid, he rolled it up and put it in his pecket. By and by, as the congratulatory telegrams came to him, he thrust them into the same pocket, and when he hald them before the Major this his of paper was with them. When the Major read it it struck him with such torce that instead of throwing it aside, he put it in the General's hat. And there it remained, unnoticed by the General, and uncommented upon by Major Swaim, till the General reached home, and taking off his hat, for the first time read it, as follows:

lows:
"This is the stone which was set at nought of you builders, which is become the head of the corner. Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given smong men, whereby we must be saved." Acts Iv., 11-12.

Washington, D. C., July 2, 1880.

R. D. M.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synapsis for the past 24 hours. WASHINGTON, July 6, 1 a. m .- The barmeter is highest in the Lower Lake region. Rain has fallen in all the districts, except the West Gulf States. Northwesterly winds prevail in the Northwest and westerly in the Lake region, Tennessee and the Onio Valley; elsewhere they are from south to west. The temperature has remained nearly stationary.

Inducations.
For the Middle Atlantic States, local rains, followed y clearing weather, southerly veering to northwesteris ends, stationary or lower temperature, followed by rising barometer.
For New England, rainy followed by clearing weather, southwest vecting to westerly winds, stationary temperature, falling followed by rising barometer.

TRIBUNE LOCAL DESERVATIONS. EM HOURS: Morning. Night, 12 3 4 5 6 7 891011121 2 8 4 5 6 7 891011 29.5

y those hours. The broken or do rature, as indicated by the ther dway. TRIBUNE OFFICE, July 6, 1 a. m.-The movement in he barometer yesterday was steadily downward after 8 a. m. Clear weather was followed by parily cloudy and cloudy weather, with rain during the third quarter and a part of the fourth. The temperature ranged between 67° and 82°, the average (71%°) being 1%° higher than on the corresponding day last year and 17go lower

than on Sunday.

Cloudy weather, with occasional rains, followed by partly cloudy and foir weather and lower temperature, may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

TROUBLE FEARED WITH CIGARMAKERS. Herrmann & Co., eigar manufacturers, at the

foot of Delancey-st., informed Captain Copeland last night that they would to-day employ 200 non-Union men and that they autic pated trouble with their pres-cut employee. They requested that officers be sent there for the protection of their property. LATEST SHIP NEWS

PORT OF NEW YORK .... ARRIVED JULY 5. Str Nasmyth (Br), Yaxley, Rio Janeiro June 15 to Busk &

Jevons.

Sir Saragessa, Hooper, Baltimore, to Geo H. Glover.

Ship Ruby of Yarnouth, N.S., Raymond, London, 38 days,
with mass to order vessel to James W Elivel, & Co.

Ship S B Weldon (of Dorchester, N.B., Wright, Bremen 47
days, with old from and empty barrels to order, vessel to J.W.

Parker & Co. WIND-Sunset-At Sandy Hook, moderate, SW, very hazy and thick of shore. POREIGN PORTS.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LONDON, July 5.—Arr stra City of Limerick (Br), from New. York, and Matthew Cortis from Pili asterpina. Livergeon, July 5.—Arr straining from Boston. Queenstowy, July 5.—Arr straining from Rownons, from New-York for Liverpool, bassed Crookhaven at noon.

BRISTO, July 5.—Arr str Bristol City from New-York. GLASOW, July 5.—Air straining by from Montreal. ROTEEDAM, July 5.—Air Duton stra Caston and P Caland from New-York. BORDEAUX, July 5. - Arr str Euxine from Philadelphia.

NEWHALL-HALL-In this city, June 29, by the Rev. Heward Crosby, D. D., Edwin W. Newhall, of San Fran-cisco, to Fannie S., naughter of A. I. Hall, of New-York.

All notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

-

DIED.

ALBERT—On Saturday, July 3, in Philadeoplia, Chief Engineer John S. Albert, U. S. N., new 445 years. Functariat his other condenses, 3,713 Walnut-St., Philadelphia, on Wednesday, July 7, at 11 a. m.

AUCAIG NE—The funeral services of Mrs. Eugene Aucaigns, chiest dungiture of Nathani 1 W. and Fanny McCay Howell were held privately at the residence of her parents, No. 859 Sackettst, Brooking, Sunday, Juny 4, at 5 p. m.

Bath, N. Y., Canandalgua, N. Y., and Buffalo, N. Y., papers please copy. please copy.

BELL—At Woodsburg, L. I., Sunday morning, July 4, Anale M., daugnter of the late Staats S, and Hannah M. Bell. Relatives and friends of the lamily are invited to affect the function on Westnessbay, 7th Inst., at 20% ones p. in, from the reschence of her sister, are, Whitam H. Fembertes, No. 57 Feast 59th st., Now York City, without further notice,

GEVUNO-In White Plains, N. Y., July 3, the Rev. J. M. Gennog, in the 6.d year of his age.
Funeral services at the Memorial M.E. Church, White Pains, Tuesday, July 6, at 1:30 o. n. DONNELLY-On Saturiay, July 3, at his late residence, 264 West 24th st. Thomas L. Donnelly, in the 48th year of his age. Funeral will take place on Wednesday, July 7, at 11 o'clock, from Church of St. Vinceat de Paul, West 2:d-st., near oth-

FRISBY-Oc Monday July 5, William Prisby, formerly of Williamsburg, L. I., late of Milburn, N. J., in the 87th year of his axe. Interment Wednesday, July 7, at Evergreen Cemeterr, L. L. KIRKEY—On Sunday, July 4, William Kirkhy, Superintendent of the Newsboys' House, 61 Poplar at., Brooklyn, aged 43 years.
Funeral on Tuesday, at 3:30 p. m.
Priemis are invited to attend without further police.

MCWHORTER-In New-Haven, Conu., July 29, Alexander McWhorter, aged 58 rears. MesMITH-In Matamoras, Mexico, May 16, 1883, of con-gestion of the brain. Anthony?hutgers Nesmith, in the 35th

NESMITH—In Matamoras, Mexico, May 16, 1889, of congestion of the brain. Anthony hartgers Nesmith, in the 35th year of his age.

PUTNAM—At New-Brighton, S. L. on Satarday, July 3, Ralph, infant son of Bayard T. and Grace Thacher Putnam, aged 3 months.

RIPLEY—At his late resigence, 661 5th ave., on July 4, 1880, of angina pectoris, George Ripley, LL. D., in the 78th year of his arc.

Funeral at the Church of the Messiah, the Rev. Dr. Collver's, 34th-st. and Furk ave., at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, July 7, Relatives and friends are invited to attend without turtuer notice.

notice.

SMITH-Suddenly, on Monday, June 28, M. M. Noah Smith, in the 56th year of his age.

In the 56th year of his age.

Funcral services at the residence of his brother in law, S. Warren Sneden, No. 131 Prospect-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 6, at 3:30 p. m. Relatives and friends are requested not to send flowers.

WARD-On Friday, July 2, 1830, at Orange, N. J., Sarah Anne Whittemore, widow of Captain James, H. Ward, U. S. N. eral services from St. Mark's Church on Tuesday, July 6, arrival of train leaving barelay and Christopher Streets

on arrival or train leaving paretar and C Ferries at 11 a. m. Carriages in waiting at Orange Station. Special Notices

Advertisements intended for the next issue of THE

Best preparation of Cod Liver Oil ever made strength sning and lattening. Emulsion of Cod Lever Oil with Quining and Pepsine. Originated by Caswellt, Massey & Co., themista, 1,117 Boadway and 578 5th ave., New York, and Yewport, R. I. None other genuine

Newport, R. I. None other genuine

Congress Water.

This famous water is a well-known specific for constipation, instigestion and all or orders of the stomach, liver, kidness bindler, de. Other carse crude institutal waters, domestic and foreign, not only aggravate suich disorders when they exist, but being irritaria positively induse them by their effects on the unconstructurate. All numeral waters that are discretions tritaria may be known by their devidentialise offer, caste. Soli in tottles only by leading druggests, growers and hotels. Congress and Empire Spring Co., Saratoca, N. Y.

Home Made Preserves. SPICED AND CANNED PRUITS. JAMS, JELLIES, PICKLES, &c.

Honsekeepers wishing the at overarticles made from old-fashtened home receipts, and warranted perfectly pure, send order to SAFAH S. MCELBATH, 393 Degraw at, Brooklya, L. L. Circulars with references and prices sent on application.
GOODS STORED UNTIL AUTUMN WHEN DESIRED, Post O Bes Notice.

GOODS STORED UNTIL AUTUMN WHEN DESIRED.

Post O Bes Notice.

The toreign mails for the wask ending SATURDAY, July 10, 1880, will close at this offer of TulesDAY, at 2 p.m., for Europe, by steamsing Wyoming, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 1280 p.m., for Europe, by steamsing Bothina, via Queenstown (correspondence for France on ust be specially addressed); and at 3 p.m., for France direct, by steamsing by Laurent, via Havre, on Thursbay, at 11 a.m., for France, Germany, etc., by steamsing Weetphalia, via Prymouth, Cherton g and Hamburg (correspondence for Great Uritain and the Condinent must be specially addressed), and at 12 m. for Europe, by steamsing they of Brussel, via Queenstown; on SATURDAY, at 410 a.m., for Europe, by steamsing Britannic, via Queenstown (correspondence for Germany and soolland direct, by steamsing bolivia, via Giusgov, and at 1 m. for Europe, by steamsing bolivia, via Giusgov, and at 1 m. for Europe, by steamsing to may see land direct, by steamsing to may an Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers omly. The mails for Haythleave New York July 7. The mails for Belia and Bay Islands leave New York July 7. The mails for Belia and Bay Islands leave New York July 8. The mails for Belia and Caracoa leave New York July 10. The mails for Laurender and Caracoa leave New York July 10. The mails for Asphawall and South Pacific leave New York July 10. The mails for Mexico via New Orleans leave New York July 11. The mails for China and Japan leave New York July 11. The mails for China and Japan leave New York July 11. The mails for China and Japan leave New York July 11. The mails for China and Japan leave New York July 11. The mails for China and Japan leave New York July 11. The mails for China and Japan leave New York July 11. The mails for China and Japan leave New York July 11. The mails for China and Japan leave New York July 11. The Mexico July 12. The Mexico July 13. The Mexico July 13. The Mexico July 13. The Mexico July

Ready This Morning

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Price (in wrappers ready for mailing), five coits per 3-77 one copy, one year, \$3: five copies, \$14: ten copies 211 318 extra, \$28. Postage in all cases free to the subscriber.

Stricture, Impotence and Diseases of the Generalive of game radically and speedily cured. Hours, Stolland 15th HENRY A.DANIELS, M.D., 144 Leroscouler near 15th.